

Fam. Heteropodidæ.

Genus SELENOPS, Latr.

Selenops Stauntoni, sp. n.

♀.—Resembling *S. parvulus*, Poc., in size, coloration, and general appearance, but differing in that the tibiæ of the first and second pairs of legs are armed beneath with five pairs of spines; sometimes also there is a small apical spine on the anterior side of the tibia of the first leg. Of the eyes of the median quadrangle the posteriors are considerably larger than the anteriors, with their inferior edges only very slightly higher than the centres of the latter.

Vulva large, recalling that of *S. Spenceri*; it may be described as a longitudinally oblong horny plate, with its anterior half marked with a pallid, heart-shaped, membranous area.

Total length 7 millim.; carapace 4.

Loc. Durban (*G. P. Staunton*).

XLVII.—*Descriptions of Two new Coleoptera of the Family Buprestidae.* By CHAS. O. WATERHOUSE, F.E.S.

Amorphosoma distans, sp. n.

Elongatum, subparallelum, crassum; capite cupreo, punctulato, in longitudinem profunde sulcato, quadrituberculato; thorace transverso, inaequali, obscure cupreo, tuberculis fusco-cupreis instructo; elytris fere nigris, area basali pube griseo-flava ornata, fascia post medium grisea; corpore subtus obscure cupreo; metasterno abdomineque area basali albo-pubescentibus.

Long. 9 millim.

Hab. Waterberg, Transvaal, S. Africa.

The head has four round obtuse tubercles, the two on the vertex much stronger than the others. The thorax is broader than long, obscure coppery, with the raised parts much darker. The anterior part of the disk has six obtuse round tubercles (arranged thus . . .), and at each posterior angle a comma-shaped elevation. Each side has two obtuse angles (with a slight sinuosity between them), so that the general form of the thorax is a transverse hexagon. The elytra are nearly black, with a shade of copper at the base. The basal half is clothed with greyish-white pubescence, which near the suture shows a slight golden lustre in certain lights. There

is a transverse black mark close to the base of each elytron, united with a black humeral spot. A very small black spot at the side below the shoulder, and behind this a rather large, somewhat ill-defined, oblong black mark. There are numerous other small black dots. At some distance from the apex there is a moderately broad fascia of whitish pubescence, in which are several small black marks. There is an interrupted ring of whitish pubescence close to the apex. The apex has its margin finely serrate.

This species is in the British Museum and also in Mr. W. L. Distant's collection.

Amorphosoma dentifer, sp. n.

Sat breve, crassum, cupreo-æneo tinctum; capite bituberculato; thorace lato, transverso, inæquali; elytris nigro-variegatis, hic et illie pube brevi ornatis, ante apicem fasciis duabus angulatis albis; singulo elytro ad apicem dento acuto armato et denticulato.

Long. 7 millim.

Hab. Waterberg, Transvaal, S. Africa.

Head coppery; the forehead with two slightly diverging conical tubercles, which are tipped with black scales. Thorax strongly transverse, sloping down at the sides, very convex in front, strongly impressed at the base. Obliquely widened for one third its length from the anterior angles, then subparallel (only very slightly narrowing posteriorly), and then obliquely narrowed to the base; the angles thus formed are obtuse; the margins slightly crenulate. On the disk there are four slight elevations, but they are not well defined, and on each side a distinct coppery tubercle. There is a carina extending from the posterior angle to the anterior of the two lateral angles. There is a little silvery pubescence in the basal impression, but it is only visible in certain positions. The elytra are coppery æneous, with various vague blackish marks, the most conspicuous being a rather large mark at the base; several black dots on the suture and on the margins, alternating with silvery white dots (these, however, are not very distinct); a rather broad ill-defined fascia at some distance from the apex. Near the apex there are two zigzag lines of white pubescence, which do not reach the suture. At the apex of each elytron there is a well-marked acute tooth; the sutural angle is slightly dentiform, and at the outer angle there are four minute acute teeth. The underside of the insect is coppery, shining. The sides of the metasternum are clothed with yellowish-white pubescence. On the abdomen

there is a little whitish pubescence, which has a tendency to form spots. The apical segment is transverse, truncate, with the angles rounded.

This species is in Mr. W. L. Distant's collection.

XLVIII.—*Description of Two new Helicoid Land-Shells.*

By G. K. GUDE, F.Z.S.

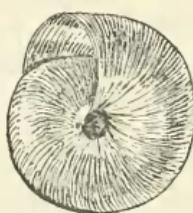
Eulota (Euhadra) Gereti, sp. n.

Shell moderately umbilicated, depressed conoid, shining, finely and regularly ribbed, decussated by wavy impressed spiral lines; straw-yellow, with three pale chestnut bands, the upper two of which are rather narrow and well defined. The first borders the suture; the second is just above the periphery, the third below, paler than the other two and gradually fading into the paler umbilical region. Spire depressed, suture rather deep, apex obtuse. Whorls $6\frac{1}{4}$,

1.



2.



3.



Figs. 1-3.—*Eulota (Euhadra) Gereti*, sp. n.

increasing slowly and regularly, a little rounded above, somewhat flattened below, and becoming tumid towards the mouth; last whorl not descending in front. Aperture oblique, crescent-shaped; peristome straight, thin, acute, with a thickened rim inside; margins distant; columellar margin a little dilated and slightly reflected over the umbilicus, which is rather narrow but deep, showing all the whorls.

Diam. maj. 22·5, min. 21; alt. 15 millim.

Hab. Japan. Type in my collection.

A single specimen, labelled *Helix simode*, Jay, was received from Mr. P. Geret, of Paris. Upon comparison with the description and figures of the type in Pilsbry's 'Manual of Conchology,' it was at once apparent that the shell could not be referred to that species, but that it was an undescribed form, intermediate between *Eulota luna*, Pils., and *E. Editha*, A. Ad. *E. Gereti*, however, is larger than either of these two species and much more depressed than *E. luna*.